

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Rumania

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SUBJECT Maritime Meteorology Observatory of
Constanta

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SOURCE

1. Professor (fnu) Mosoiu, the director of the Maritime Meteorology Observatory of Constanta, was engaged in a research project he called "finding the solar force". For this purpose Mosoiu kept a porcelain white globe in his office at the Observatory. This globe was about 10 cm in diameter and had a thermometer attached to it. Mosoiu made his experiments with this globe once or twice during each annual season. He would set the globe in the sun for about 10 to 15 minutes around 1000 hours and 1000 hours of the same day. He did this in order to take the sun temperature. I heard Mosoiu using the expression "Variatie Solara" (solar variation) once when the sun temperature was being taken. While taking the sun temperature, Mosoiu consulted a book which I believe was printed in the French language. I do not know the contents and title of the book, but the book seemed to be about 15 by 10 cm, with about 200 pages. This book was kept locked up by Mosoiu when not used. The data he obtained from his experiments was sent to the Central Meteorological Institute in Bucharest. Mosoiu conducted his experiments alone.
2. Mosoiu was also interested in solar and lunar eclipses. During the moon eclipse in Constanta (summer of 1950), Mosoiu took the duration of the eclipse and other data. For this purpose he used a night theodolite. The information obtained was also sent to the Central Meteorological Institute in Bucharest.
3. All the personnel of the Meteorological Observatory were urged to obtain data on rime deposited on wires etc. This data was to be taken at the time of occurrence or immediately afterward. Information desired was: exact place of occurrence; hour and minute observation; duration and thickness of deposits. This information was sent to the Central Meteorological Institute. A printed card, 13 by 9 cm

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issued by the institute was available for this purpose. The required data were entered on the card according to the previously established meteorological code, and the card was mailed in an envelope. The above data could also be sent by radio with the meteorological report. Below is my reproduction of this card. [The second card is the English translation.]

REPUBLICA POPULARA ROMANA
INSTITUTUL METEO CENTRAL
SECTIA STIINTIFICA

DL	CATRE
DATE ASUPRA FENOMENELOR	INSTITUTUL METEO CENTRAL
DE AGRAVARE	BUCURESTI
	STR.
CHICIURA:	
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TRANSPORT DE ZAPADA.	
.	
SEMNATURA.	
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RUMANIAN POPULAR REPUBLIC
CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE
SCIENTIFIC SECTION

Mister	TO
Data concerning phenomena	Central Meteorological
of (weather) worsening	Institute
Rime	Bucharest
.	Street
Snow movement:	
.	
Signature:	
Address:	

Under the "Snow movement" heading, information on snow being moved around by wind was required. Data was required on time, place and quantity of snow being deposited.

4. In each locality of Rumania, one person was designated to take meteorological data for the Central Meteorological Institute. For this additional duty he received a small salary. This information, it was said, was necessary in order to help agricultural operations. The system was inaugurated at about the same time the Soviet Meteorological Code was introduced in Rumania (about 1947).

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5. The Constanta Meteorological Observatory also took data, (under Mosoiu's supervision) on sea phenomena. It included: date on sea temperature, height of waves and direction of waves. Visibility and condition of the sea was taken by the observers' section shortly before 0800 and 2000 hours. The visibility and condition of the sea was taken every three hours (0800, 1100, 1400, 1700 etc). Ocean data was obtained on the sea shore near the observatory. This data, and precipitation data, was transmitted to Bucharest by radio in meteorological code (five group cipher) at 0800 and 2000 hours each day. The data on sea visibility and condition was transmitted every three hours, continuously. The data on cloud formation, composition, variation and height was also taken and transmitted to Bucharest every three hours by the same procedure.
6. The Constanta Observatory did not have laboratory facilities. It did, however, have a meteorological laboratory, which was located in the Central Meteorological Institute in Bucharest. The Constanta Observatory was equipped with the following instruments:

- One theodolite (of German manufacture)
- Three barographs (of French manufacture)
- One anemoscope (electrically operated-of French manufacture)
- One anemometer (in meters/second - of French manufacture)
- Two chronometers (watch size - probably of German manufacture)
- Hydrogen cylinders (about 50 - for filling weather balloons. The cylinders were Rumanian manufactured, and about 1.50 m. long and 12 cm diameter)
- Weather balloons (yellow and red colors - of Soviet, German and French manufacture)
- One heliograph (which I could not describe, and which was probably inoperative)

All the above equipment was old. Promises were made however by the Central Institute to obtain soon new "superior" Soviet instruments.

7. During the current five years plan (begun at the end of 1949) the Constanta Meteorological Observatory will be expanded. It was stated that this observatory will be the second largest in the country (the largest is the Baneasa/Bucharest Observatory). The observatory has been promised a laboratory, one more transmitter to work exclusively with the sea vessels, one sea vessel for scientific observations, one aircraft for weather observations, special instruments, more personnel and a new building, which will include quarters for the personnel. None of these promises had been fulfilled as of December 1950.
8. The Constanta Observatory was connected only with the Central Meteorological Institute in Bucharest. The Constanta Observatory furnished weather data to the city and county popular councils, to the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Agriculture and Navy, Rumanian and Soviet Air Forces, Merchant Marine (SOVROM) and Civil Air Line (TARS).
9. During World War II the Institute was financially supported by the Air and Navy Ministries. After the war the Institute was supported by the agencies to which it transmitted Meteorological data. I heard, at the end of 1949, that beginning with the next five year plan the Meteorological Institute will have its own budget.

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